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of about equal length with the pedicels ; corolla-lobes oblong, white with greenish tips ; hoods white, spatulate-oblong, twice the length of the anthers, with a straight, thick, obtuse, moderately exerted horn ; anther-wings, very broad and conspicuous for the size of the flowers, and minutely notched at the base ; column short, but distinct ; follicles smooth, ovate, with rostrate-attenuate apex.

Silver City, New Mexico.

EDWARD LEE GREENE.

§ 4. **New Stations for Tillandsia.**—It may possibly not be generally known to botanists that the "long moss," *Tillandsia usneoides*, L., grows on the peninsula of Eastern Virginia ; at least I have seen no record of its occurrence north of the Dismal Swamp. In crossing the peninsula from Cherrystone to Cobb's Landing, this southern parasite may be seen growing at two or three stations, about half way across ; in one place festooning the top of a rather tall holly (*Ilex opaca*) directly by the roadside, and at another, wreathing the trunks of the large pines (*Pinus australis* ?) one "streamer" of at least twelve feet in length was observed. I was informed by an intelligent inhabitant of the town of Capeville that it extends to the northern limit of Northampton County, or to about the 38th parallel of North latitude.

Washington, D. C.

R. RIDGWAY.

§ 5. **New Finds for New England.**—A new situation for *Polemonium caeruleum*, L., was discovered a few years since in the Green Mountains. It is in the town of Ripton, Vt., at a small pond 1,500 feet above sea-level, and over a mile from any house or clearing. Nearly an acre of the boggy delta of a small brook was covered with thousands of these bright blue flowers.

In August, 1879, I discovered a few specimens of *Zygadenus glaucus*, Nutt., growing on the north side of a steep rocky headland of Lake Champlain, near the mouth of Otter Creek.

Carex, Grayii, Carey, *C. flexilis*, Rudge, *C. formosa*, Dew., and *Juncus Canadensis*, J. Gay, var. *brachycephalus*, Engelm., I find in the vicinity of Middlebury, Vt. They have not, I think, been reported from this region before.

Middlebury, Vt.

EZRA BRAINERD.

§ 6. **Similarity between the Lichen Flora of Africa and South America.**—Dr. J. Muller, of Geneva, Switzerland, in describing a recent collection of Lichens from the western coast of Africa, calls attention to the remarkable fact that although there is little in common between the phaenogamous floras of that coast and the eastern coast of South America, yet out of 40 previously known lichens in the collection 32 also occur in South America. More than half the entire collection, of 60 species is common to both continents. He attributes this to the strong aerial equatorial current which blows steadily from east to west, and can transport such light bodies as the spores and soredia of lichens from Africa to America, while the seeds of plants are too heavy to be transported in this way. He observes that this means of dissemination renders it necessary to be strongly on